



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TUESDAY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

General Sheridan, like ex President Grant, President Hayes, and all other great men, has changed his mind with regard to the condition of the hostile Indians, who, he has discovered, are not reduced to such desperate straits as he had been led to believe. He now says it is not his purpose to parley further with them, or delay the intended campaign while negotiations between them and Spotted Tail are pending, and that supplies are now being rapidly forwarded, and everything is being put in readiness for the campaign, which will be opened as soon as possible. The numerous friends of the gallant General throughout the entire country are extremely anxious that he shall command the forces to be sent against the Indians.

Mr. Foster and the radical press of the country say that President Hayes was no party to the agreement entered into with Senator Gordon and Mr. John Young Brown for home rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that he is not bound by its provisions. They may be conscientious in their assertions, for there is nothing too inconsistent for the human mind, but if so, they will have great difficulty in inducing unprejudiced people to think so after reading the letters in the case and the remarks of Mr. Brown in reference to them.

The radical Senate of New York having rejected the nomination of Gen. McClelland for Superintendent of the Public Works of that State, on purely partisan grounds, Gov. Robinson has "got even" with them by vetoing the Public Works Bill, by which action those works will remain under their present management.

Governor Hampton.

Gov. Wade Hampton and party arrived at Richmond about half-past eight o'clock last night, on route for Washington. He was met at the depot by an immense concourse of people, numbering fully five thousand, including conservative clubs of the city, with music, and a committee of prominent citizens, and was received with great enthusiasm, amid firing of cannon and fireworks. The address of welcome was made by Hon. A. M. Kelly, ex-Mayor of Richmond. After returning thanks for the ovation, Gov. Hampton said he interpreted the demonstration as a tribute to the cause he represented, good government, home rule, and reform.

The people of South Carolina, he continued, are in earnest. We have tried compromise in vain, and so last fall we began to battle for our rights. We remembered that ours was one of the original thirteen States, and strong men and noble women joined hands in the struggle, declaring by Almighty God that they would sacrifice everything to win. [Cheers. A voice—"And you did win." Yes, my friend, we did win. You cannot imagine what these people had to bear to win their constitutional victory, but they won, and fully twenty thousand colored men co-operated with them, and now thousands and tens of thousands of colored men are paying taxes to my government. [Cheers.] And now all we ask, and all I am going to Washington to ask, is that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the State-house of South Carolina, the only place in the State where my authority is not respected. Send the soldiers to the barracks, where they belong. Leave the government of that State to the men who are strong enough to sustain it. My people tell me to hold on, and so long as they have a right to give me such advice, so help me God, I will hold on. [Prolonged cheering.]

At Petersburg Governor Hampton was greeted with most enthusiastic demonstration. In reply to a speech of welcome he said that South Carolina had made the fight that Virginia had made in 1869. We have won the victory at the ballot box, and we will not submit our cause to the arbitration of any commission or compromise of any sort.

The Governor arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, in Washington, this morning at 2:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by the following committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, comprising its leading merchants and wealthiest capitalists, viz: Robert Adger, W. B. Smith, S. T. Tupper, W. C. Bee, R. Bollman, Capt. Fairley and F. W. Dorsey.

Owing to the late hour of their arrival there was no formal reception. They were met at the depot by Senator Gordon and Judge Mackey, who escorted them to their carriages, and they were driven at once to Willard's Hotel, where elegant quarters had been provided for them.

He was suffering somewhat from fatigue at his long journey and had very little to say beyond expressing his pleasure at meeting his old friends.

Governor Hampton, on his arrival at Willard's, was shown by Senator Gordon the report of his speech at the reception at Wilmington yesterday. The Governor promptly disowned the defiant utterances attributed to him in that report, and said that his language was perfectly temperate, and that he had carefully avoided every political allusion, and, least of all, did he utter any menace.

A gentleman who carefully noted the speech in question says that its concluding paragraph was as follows:—

I go to Washington, asking for the people of South Carolina their rights as American citizens. We shall not demand more than this, and we will not be content with less. I still trust that all our rights will be accorded us, for I have yet faith in the justice of the President and in his respect for the Constitution of our country.

Foreign News.

London, March 29.—This afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette announces very prominently that England has consented to sign the protocol, Russia having agreed to make a formal agreement to demobilize, but (probably in view of the fact that peace between Montenegro and Turkey is still in suspense, and that a renewal of hostilities might enlarge the theatre of war) England proposes that the protocol become void should there be any failure to fulfil the engagement to demobilize.

A dispatch from Berlin to the same paper says: "It is understood that Prince Bismarck at yesterday's interview with Gen. Ignatieff engaged to support Russia's fresh proposals. Probably England, France and Italy will shortly return their ambassadors to Constantinople or accord it special envoys provisionally. Austria has also intimated her intention of doing the same."

The Broken Agreement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—To-morrow's Courier-Journal will contain an interview with Hon. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, who says:—"Herewith I publish the letters of Hon. Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews, addressed to Hon. John B. Gordon and myself. The circumstances attending their origin are in brief as follows:—

On the 26th of February last I sent a page from the House of Representatives to the Senate chamber for my distinguished friend, Gen. Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him I wanted an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, at which I desired his presence. I outlined to Gen. Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, and he said he would with pleasure accompany me.

We found Mr. Foster in the room of the committee on appropriations. No one else was present. During the interview I told Mr. Foster that I had been, as he knew, against all dilatory motions; had in a speech advocated the indefinite execution of the electoral bill; had stated in a democratic caucus that I would vote if I were the only man from the South to do so; that the vote was approved by my judgment; that I felt under an obligation of honor to stand by the result, bitter as it was, feeling that the situation was not chargeable to the electoral bill, but to the majority of the commission whom we had agreed to trust.

I told him I had received dispatches and letters from cherished and trusted friends, conveying the most emphatic remonstrances against my course, but that with my convictions about the question, if a petition signed by every voter in my district should be sent to me requesting me to support dilatory motions, I would not by a hair alter my purpose. I said further that there was but one thing which would change me, and it was if I thought that by voting to complete the count which was to result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, I would be aiding directly or indirectly in perpetuating the usurpation of Packard and Chamberlain in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina. I would reverse my action and do my very utmost to defeat the execution of the bill regardless of consequences, calamitous to the country as I believe they would be.

I furthermore told him that if I changed my position I knew of several prominent gentlemen who would join me, and if at that critical hour, when the daily and nightly coming, surging, passing by far in wild excitement and violence anything ever witnessed in the legislative history of the country, the line of the democrats who were waiting to execute the law should be broken, it would result in a stampede among them, and Mr. Hayes would no more be the President than he (Foster) would be. Mr. Foster said he believed this.

I have the highest respect for Chas. Foster. I believe him to be an honorable gentleman, and I told him that it was my confidence in him that had brought me to him. He represented the district of Mr. Hayes. He had just made a manly and patriotic speech, in which he had said that under Hayes, he inaugurated, "the flag shall float over States, not provinces, over freedom, not servitude."

I referred to this speech and told him I had come to request of him written assurances that if Hayes was inaugurated he would restore home rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina; that the people of these States should control their own affairs in their own way as free from any intervention by the Federal authorities as the State of Ohio. This conversation was long and earnest. I told Mr. Foster that I wanted to make no bargain, no agreement; that I scorned the thought of it; that I had declined a re-election to Congress; was voluntarily withdrawing from political life; wanted no office that a President could give me, and that my object was unselfish, but I desired a written assurance from him that the policy of Mr. Hayes would be as indicated, and from him especially by reason of his very intimate relations with Mr. Hayes. His reply to all this was frank, full, earnest and satisfactory to my friend Gen. Gordon and myself. Indeed Mr. Foster said he had in his pocket a letter just received from Mr. Hayes, thanking him for the speech to which I have alluded and endorsing it. He offered this letter to Gen. Gordon and myself to read, but we declined it. He agreed to give me the desired letter, and said he would also request Hon. Stanley Matthews to sign it.

He promised to meet me at my room, and he came about midnight, and said by reason of his coming with Gen. Gordon and myself he had that evening procured a meeting of some gentlemen from Louisiana and South Carolina at Wormley's Hotel, at which also Hon. Henry Watterson was present, and at the conclusion of the conference these gentlemen had expressed great satisfaction at what had been said to them.

On leaving he remarked that I should have the letters next morning. On the next day he came to my desk, in the House of Representatives, and handed me an unsigned letter. I read it, took my pen and erased one paragraph; told him that it could be made fuller and stronger, but that from the honorable men, who gave it in good faith, it was sufficient.

In an hour I went to his desk and he delivered me a letter signed by himself and Matthews. I observed that it was in a different handwriting, read it hastily, and remarked to him that it contained some generalities I did not like. He replied that Mr. Matthews had rewritten it, and added, "Brown, it is intended to cover the whole case, and I can promise you there will be no doubt about the fulfillment of all the assurances I have given you." I noticed the original letter on his desk and said, "Sign this one," and he replied, "Certainly, with pleasure."

As I was leaving he called me back and told me that President Grant would, as soon as the count was completed, issue a certain order to Gen. Augur, in Louisiana. He requested me not to mention this fact for several days, but expressly gave me permission to make any use of the letter I might desire. The order referred to was signed by President Grant.

I gave copies of the letters to Messrs. Levy, Ellis and Burke, of Louisiana, and to Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, with authority to use them whenever they pleased. When I saw that the democratic victory so fairly won was lost my deepest concern was for my suffering Southern countrymen. To contribute to their deliverance from bondage was the passionate aspiration of my heart.

Had I believed that the policy of Mr. Hayes, if inaugurated, would not relieve them from the hateful and unrepentant supervision by the army and the further plundering and oppression by men alien to them in birth and sympathies, I should have never voted as I did.

Hon. Charles Foster secured the inauguration of the President. But for his speech and these letters the result could never have been reached. The conversation and contents of the letters were made known to many. The confidence of the democrats in him and on his authorization to say what he did, composed the Representatives and caused them to remain unshaken in doing what they believed was right, amid the storm that was raging around them, and in the face of the earnest remonstrances of their constituents.

If a few had faltered panic would have been general. The work of the commission would have been fruitless, and before this time, in my opinion, a hurricane of war would have been sweeping over the land.

Hope deferred has sickened the hearts of the Southern men. I do not understand nor do I appreciate the delay of President Hayes. He ought not to hesitate. The whole country expected this great and good work at his hands. Passionate men are heaping invectives upon the heads of those democrats who voted to stand by the electoral bill.

This pains me but causes no regrets for my action. In conclusion I will say that I have

full faith in the fulfillment of the assurances contained in the letter of Messrs. Foster and Matthews. They are honorable men; I cannot believe that they would attempt deception. They are the intimate friends of the President.

They know his views, and expressed them in these letters. An honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of Louisiana and South Carolina should be restored. It is impossible that the President, under all circumstances, in view of his own utterances at the premises of his friends, can refuse at once to make Louisiana and South Carolina as free as Ohio, and have the flag float over States, not provinces, over freedom, not servitude.

If done, the peace and prosperity of the republic will be secured. If not done, the whole responsibility for consequent Hayes may be laid, will rest upon President Hayes.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.
CLEVELAND, O., March 28.—The Review of Foster will publish to-morrow an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, in which that gentleman says in regard to the compact between the Hon. Stanley Matthews and himself on the one part, and certain Southern gentlemen on the other, that there is nothing in it. During the final hours of the count under the electoral bill several Southern gentlemen who were opposing the filibuster movement were solicited that they should have definite assurances from President Hayes as to his Southern policy.

An informal meeting was arranged at which were present as friends of Gov. Hayes, Messrs. Sherman, Garfield, Dennison, Matthews and myself. The object of the meeting was simply to arrive at a better understanding in regard to the policy of the incoming administration. They, on their part, did not claim that the assurances they asked for were to determine their action as to the carrying out of the provisions of the electoral bill, but that they desired them as a guarantee to their people that they acted in good faith. For this end they desired that Mr. Hayes give to them only such guarantees as he had already given to his own friends.

In reply it was stated by us that it would be improper and indecent at this time for Hayes to give any assurances, for shadowing his policy, but that we felt fully justified in stating from our knowledge of the views and intentions of Hayes that his policy would be to favor local self-government and home rule in the South. We gave no assurances as coming directly from Hayes. We simply stated our belief as to his course, based upon communications from and conversations with him. Whatever may have been said with regard to the withdrawal of troops was simply in the nature of a belief that such would be the result of the policy which we believed the President would adopt. There was no written compact entered into, and the allegations to this effect, so far as I have any knowledge, are the merest moonshine. There being no compact, it is simply impossible that Hayes should approve or disapprove of it. At least I know nothing of such a thing. We had no authority to make a compact binding Hayes, and we distinctly stated the impropriety and indecency of making such a compact at that time and under the circumstances. The letter written to John Young Brown and Senator Gordon was the result of a conversation I had with Brown, in which he asked for a written assurance for his future justification. He distinctly stated that he did not ask this as a condition of carrying out the provisions of the electoral bill; that he regarded that as a matter of personal honor, and that no power could coerce him to do otherwise than faithfully stand by the provisions of the bill. He asked that a paper be signed by Matthews and myself, and addressed to him and Senator Gordon. I expressed a willingness to accede to his wishes, and a paper was prepared, signed and delivered. I have no recollection of having any conversation with Senator Gordon on the subject of writing this letter. The letter was a statement by Matthews and myself as to what we believed would be the policy of President Hayes in dealing with the Southern question. It contained nothing more than was contained in my speech on the subject. It did not contain any contents. The object of the publication of false reports regarding this matter is evidently to weaken and cripple the administration in dealing with the Southern question and to defeat Southern men who were working in good faith to uphold and sustain the President.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following are the letters of the pledges that passed between Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster to the Southern Representatives.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1877.—In an interview with the President, in which he stated in a conversation on the subject of Louisiana affairs, he stated to me that as soon as the Presidential count was finished and the result officially declared, it was his intention to notify Gen. Augur by telegraph that the existing military orders, issued for the purpose of preserving the status quo of the political situation, will be rescinded except so far as simply to require the use of troops when necessary to the preservation of the public peace.
He authorized me to communicate this declaration to Mr. Ellis, of the Louisiana delegation.
"STANLEY MATTHEWS."
The within was handed to us by Hon. Stanley Matthews, at the Capitol building in Washington, in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court, on the 27th of February, 1877.
"To William M. Levy, E. John Ellis."
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1877.—To Hon. Senator Gordon and Hon. J. Young Brown, Gentlemen:—Referring to the conversation which we had upon Southern affairs we desire to state that from our knowledge of Mr. Hayes and what he said in regard to Louisiana and South Carolina we feel authorized to assure you in the strongest possible manner that he will give to the States of the South the government of their choice, in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States, and that it is our most earnest desire and wish that he should do so, in accordance with the views expressed in his letter of acceptance. Your obt. servt.,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1877.—To Hon. J. Gordon and J. Young Brown—Gentlemen: Referring to the conversation had with you in regard to Southern affairs, and of Gov. Hayes's policy in regard to Louisiana and South Carolina, I desire to assure you that if inaugurated the President will pursue toward them the policy pointed out in his letter of acceptance, and that he will give to them the governments of their choice; and from a knowledge of Gov. Hayes, and his views and opinions, we feel authorized to assure you that such will be his policy.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. FOSTER.

The following interesting letter passed from Mr. Lamar to Mr. Ellis prior to the above letters being written, and subsequently the meeting was held at Wormley's, and the above letters were written.
WASHINGTON, February 21, 1877.—My Dear Ellis:—I have just learned from an unquestionable authority, which I will give if you wish it, that Foster told a gentleman, my informant, that the speech he made to-day which so significantly, but indirectly hints at Hayes's Southern policy, was made in consultation with Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hayes's brother-in-law, and Mr. Matthews told him and urged him to say squarely that Hayes would have nothing to do or say to Packard.

Foster said he would, but he was afraid to take too much on himself to say that, but Mr. Matthews reiterated his desire that Foster should say to plainly, and further said if I were to speak I should say it because it is the truth. Foster further said that he did not see the mode by which Hayes could accomplish the practical recognition of Nicholls as Governor, to which his informant replied—"Let him go. Nicholls will withdraw the army and the gunboats, will you assure me that you will not establish your government by bloodshed and bloody retaliations," and if Nicholls makes the pledge let him withdraw them."

Now, Ellis, this is the first thing I have ever heard as coming from Hayes directly or indirectly that is worth acting upon, by any Southern man. We do not want office, but we want to get our States and our people free from the carpet-bag government. Ought you not, if an available opportunity offers you to serve your people, to spring forward at once and see if you can't do your State?

I once saw Mr. Stanley Matthews and ask him if Gov. Hayes will give you some assurance that he will not maintain Packard in his domination over your people. Your friend, L. Q. C. LAMAR.
Hon. John Ellis, Representative of Louisiana.
In addition to the Matthews-Foster-Gordon-Brown letter made public, the following memorandum made at the time, is also printed here:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1877.—In an interview with President Grant, this morning, in the course of a conversation on the subject of Louisiana affairs, he stated to me that, as soon as the Presidential count was finished and the result officially declared, it was his intention to notify Gen. Augur, by telegraph, that the existing military orders, issued for the purpose of preserving the status quo of the political situation, will be rescinded, except so far as simply to require the use of troops when necessary to the preservation of the public peace. He authorized me to communicate this declaration to Mr. Ellis, of the Louisiana delegation.
(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The memorandum has this endorsement:—The within was handed to us by Hon. Stanley Matthews at the Capitol building in Washington, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, on the 27th of February, 1877. (Signed) WM. M. LEVY.
E. JOHN ELLIS.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1877.—The beat of the public pulse at the capital city is always an index of the state of public feeling of the people at large. Richmond is already getting into a fever in regard to the gubernatorial contest, and the claims of the rival aspirants are being hotly discussed. I propose to give an inside view of the situation as it really is, and to write publicly what people only generally privately talk. The next Governor will be one of four men; this I think a certain fact, and it is well understood here that Holliday, of the Valley, is the strongest, but the very element of his strength in the convention will be a source of weakness, as his rivals will combine singly against him. Daniel, of Lynchburg, comes next, and has many staunch supporters from all sections of the State, but he too has his element of weakness, and that apparition, like Banquo's ghost, which breaks up the festivities of the banquet hall is old Jubal Early. When the gubernatorial convention meets only whisper into the ear of the rural delegate that Senator Daniel is run by Gen. Early, and you will find the R. D. voting against the genial John, first, last and all the time. Facts are stubborn things. Why the old veterans of Lee's army look askance at the brilliant leader of the creek division of the Army of Northern Virginia is something I don't pretend to know. I only speak of things as I find them, it not being my province to analyze feelings. The third man is Gen. Mahone, and though not going in the convention with as much solid strength as the others, still he has his forces better organized, and will make the hardest fight. If Mahone is beaten it will be by some unforeseen combination that will triumph over his studied plans. Any disinterested betting man, looking at the case as it stands now, would lay his odds, and bet his money on Mahone. The fourth man, but by no means the least, is Gen. Fitz Lee.

A heavy fight is being made on the whiskey tax bill, and the opponents of the proposed bill were granted a hearing yesterday morning before the Senate Finance Committee. The delegate from Alexandria made his opposition to the bill solely on account of the tax on lager beer, and remonstrated against the act on the ground of the great injustice being done to the German element of Alexandria, who had done more to develop the industries of the city than any other class of citizens. They had established a ship yard, bank, building association, and were the best tax-paying citizens in the city, and to pass summary laws at their expense was a great wrong. The point was raised also, that while they might submit to a tax on whiskey, they could not be also taxed on lager beer without utter ruin. Mr. Cowardin and Binford, of Richmond, submitted a report stating that the whiskey tax was onerous and oppressive to all the liquor merchants. A few days ago, he is strongly reminded of Col. Minn's words, that the only place he could get a decent meal in Richmond was at W. Shan's fare back, and at strangers' will, I think, endorse the epidemic Colonel's remarks.

This city has been proudly inclined since the Lenten season, assuming a virtue, if it has it not. Society has grown serious and decorous, and the Miss McPhineses of society have panted through the early morning services and felt that they have done their duty as Christians; yet all are glad that the quadragesimal fast is over, and that they can again taste the allurement of the world, the flesh and the devil, though which of the three one can extract, the most enjoyment from I leave to my feminine friends to say.

RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1877.—The State says during the session of the Finance Committee, yesterday, Mr. Alexander Hunter, representing the liquor interests of Alexandria, made a strong appeal against taxing beer, and the injustice of class laws especially hard on the German element.

Gen. Lee, in the secret session of the Finance Committee, last night strenuously urged an amendment reducing the tax on lager to one-quarter of a cent per glass, but his proposition was overruled by a vote of five to four. The only reason given for not accepting this amendment was that if it was adopted the bill would be remanded back to the House and the whole bill lost because of the short time before the final adjournment of the Legislature.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the case of Grigsby, &c., vs. Simpson, assignee, &c., was fully argued by Judge Meredith and H. O. Claghorn, esq., for the plaintiffs in error, and S. F. Beach, esq., for the defendant in error, and submitted.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. George W. West and a lady friend were driving out to the doctor's glass-front coupe. When opposite Monroe Park, on Franklin street, the horse became unruly and started to run. The doctor succeeded in pulling him up after going about two hundred yards. The horse then began to kick, and in a few moments the glass front was demolished and the horse was out of his harness. The lady was picked up out of the hedge.

The Senate to-day passed the bill in relation to the unlawful catching of fish in the waters of the Commonwealth.

The whiskey bill was up to-day. Every amendment was voted down, and it will probably pass to-morrow.

In the House the following bills were passed: To incorporate the Warren Mining Company, in relation to the fence law in Aquia district, in Stafford county, and authorizing the removal of the Waterman lands in Fauquier county.

The numerous candidates for the presidential election, if they can get up any.

Col. Crittenden is now confined in the city jail. Some of the leading men have offered to furnish his meals but he firmly refused all their offers, saying he intended to conform strictly to the prison fare.

The bill to create a railroad commission was ordered to its engrossment.

The Senate amendments to the House bill fixing the time for the meeting of the General Assembly, were concurred in.

The bill establishing a State Department of Agriculture at Richmond has passed both houses of the General Assembly. The bill provides for a commissioner of agriculture at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, with a clerk at a salary of \$600 per year. The former to be appointed by the Governor with the sanction of the Senate. The office of the commissioner to be furnished by the State and located in this city. All fertilizers sold in the State are to be analyzed.

Telegraphic Summary.

The crop prospects in California are less favorable than previous advices have indicated.

The water at Lawrence and Lowell is so high that work at the factories is interfered with.

Operations in the coal mines at Pitson have been resumed.

A fire in Baltimore this morning destroyed the gridding department of the Baltimore Chrome Works.

Moody and Sankey deny the statement that they will hold a meeting in Washington next Sunday.

There is a flood in the Sacramento river at Pitson, and large quantities of logs and timber washed from above are floating by that place.

Nothing has yet been heard of the missing Mr. Oakley Hall. He was on one of the steamers that have arrived at English ports, and that sailed after his disappearance.

A mutiny occurred on the ship Jamestown, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, on the 27th, but the mutineers were overpowered before any one was injured.

The whole amount expected to be raised by the government through the 30 per cent. tax on the whole island of Cuba is calculated at \$17,113,453.22.

Rev. Zebulon Phillips, at one time manager of the Methodist Book Concern, and treasurer of the Troy Methodist College, has absconded from Amsterdam, N. Y., with \$15,000 of other people's money.

Of the vessels heretofore reported ashore at Cape Henry the ship Winchester, it is thought, has been off and towed to Norfolk. The bark Monte Taber remains in position, and the workmen have gone to work to lay cables. The bark Panzer will be a total loss.

At a fire at Cohoes, N. Y., this morning, a roof fell, killing Charles Walker, a fireman. A wall fell on an adjoining frame building, crushing its way through the roof and two floors, and carrying with the debris Mrs. Henry Luddeke into a rapidly running race way which passed under the building. Her body was recovered.

Three members who have heretofore occupied seats in Packard's House of Representatives of Louisiana—Frank J. Davis, of St. Landry; Bernard Davies, of Point Coupee, and Ular Romero, of Iberia—were yesterday sworn in and took seats in Nicholls' Legislature.

The Secretary of War has received a telegram from General Augur, commanding the United States forces in New Orleans, in reply to that sent to him on Monday last requesting him to report what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the late administration, in which Gen. Augur says he has an particular chance to mention with the exception of the fact that both the Packard and Nicholls governments have been using strenuous efforts to strengthen their respective positions.

Information has been received that Packard continues to arm his militia, principally colored, but the adherents of Nicholls say they have no apprehension of danger from that quarter, as their armed friends are far more numerous and effective than Packard's, while additional force from adjoining States can be procured if necessary.

James River and Kanawha Canal.

RICHMOND, VA., March 29.—The Governor has vetoed the bill which proposed to lease the James River and Kanawha Canal to Mason & Co. for twenty years. He intimates his readiness to call an extra session of the legislature in case there is a desire to pass a bill for railroad connection between Buchanan and Clifton Forge.

Foreign News.

The Slovians have been unpatriotic and inhuman in their treatment of fellow Christians who have sought refuge in Serbia.

Russian military movements continue without regard to any prospective demobilization.

The British revenue for the first time in many years falls short of the budget estimates.

The Sultan of Perak, India, has been arrested. The strike of the telegraph operators in Constantinople continues, and but few lines are open.

There were seventy-six deaths from small pox in London last week.

A Florence dispatch announces the death of Prince Antoine Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I.

The Louisiana Commission has been appointed, and will start for New Orleans on Monday next. It consists of Judge Lawrence, of Illinois; Ex-Governor Joseph C. Brown, of Tennessee; General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania. All radicals but Governor Brown, who is vice president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, but is an old line whig. The Commission will not be troubled by any instructions, but will act according to its own best judgment. It is understood that they will make an effort to fuse the two fragments of the Legislature that are trying to act independently of each other.

It is thought that the Commission will complete its labors in about two weeks, and that the Louisiana troubles will either be settled within the next twenty days or will be turned over to Congress for adjudication at its special session in June.

DIED.

Oliver complaint, superinduced by congestion of the lungs, at his late residence, near Falls Church, Fairfax county, Va., March 29, 1877, at 6 o'clock a. m., RICH. S. BURKE, in the 4th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TEETH, if not kept clean, soon decay. Young people, remember this. Use daily THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER. It will preserve them through life. Sold by druggists. 25c per bottle. Feb 24-17

HARD TIMES demand economy. Practice it. Renovate your soiled GLOVES with JOSEPH'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER. It will cleanse them thoroughly. Sold by druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

GREAT URGAR ABOUT CLOTHING.—The largest stock of Overcoats and Suits bought at bankrupt sale to clearance. Good Overcoats from \$2.50 upwards including the very best of imported Chamberlains, Baxters, Kersays, &c. Gentle Goodness Suits, consisting of Coat, Pants and Vest, at \$1.50; all wool Suits at \$6.50 and upwards, including the finest imported materials, excellent Children's Suits, 2 years, \$1.25; 4 years \$1.75; 6 years \$2.25; 8 years \$2.75 and upwards. They must be sold quick at

S. DEALMAN'S,
dec 8 89 King street.

PORTNERS BOTTLED BEER, ONE DOLLAR PER DOZ., Delivered to any part of the city, For cash only.

GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

Local Brevities.

There were two slight fires yesterday, one on Fairfax street, near the National Hotel, and the other on the corner of Royal and Washington. The fire in both cases was extinguished by the firemen, and was extinguished by the firemen, and was extinguished by the firemen.

A colored man named George, of Loudoun county, yesterday morning, a clock fell from the canal boat in which he was lying down, and was killed, and was extinguished by the firemen, and was extinguished by the firemen.

While the trial of Goodman, who was going on in Washington yesterday, a prisoner slipped out of the dock, and ran to the street and to a carriage which was for him and drove off. He has not been heard of.

The schooner H. Heston, of W. D. Heston, Fort and Alice B. Heston, of W. D. Heston, Agnew & Co., coal wharf, waiting for coal which has been from the coast since the past winter and is now arriving at the wharf.

The Easter holidays of the churches and public schools commenced from this day, and will last until Tuesday morning. Many of the private schools commenced their last evening.

The wreck which came to the late on a young Baltimore lady at the National Hotel, in Washington, who said she was in Alexandria, not only did not leave her, but never seen in this city.

The young man Oliver, who was in Major Bowie, in Prince Georges county, some days ago, and who was reported to have been improved very much and was a way for recovery.

March, true to its traditions, having "like a lamb," is "going out like a lamb."

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 29.—The transactions on "Change" today were quiet, the receipts of Grain being light. Corn is at 16c for choice, and